

THE FARMER

Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY Publishers & Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: Two Dollars in Advance.

Vol. XLVII.

No. 52.

Maine Farmer.

What Kind of a Horse Shall our Farmers Raise?

This is an all important question for the farmers of Maine, one they should seriously contemplate and carefully decide. Ten years ago when the census was taken there were upon the fifty-nine thousand, eight hundred and four farms in this State, seventy-one thousand, five hundred and fourteen horses, and from all data obtainable, it is believed that the census of next year will show that the number has increased to eighty thousand. The horse and the farm performs the work and becomes the property of the household. The farmer must remember in determining the question under discussion the old adage, "what ever is worth doing is worth doing well." It is an absolute waste of time and money to raise a poor horse, can become a master of pleasure and a source of profit, to raise a good one. The one can be easily raised as the other. The old law that "like produces like" is infallible in breeding horses. We must first clearly understand what we want of the farm horse. He will be required to work upon the road, carrying the products of the farm to market; he must be used for hauling the manure and crops; he must draw the plow and harrow and haul the wood and be ready to perform on the Sabbath carriage duty. These requirements are exacted and if in addition when the younger members of the family, occasionally use him, he can pass all competitors that he may chance to meet, it will not detract from his value. He must be of good disposition, a quick walker and of good size. While we never knew a good horse to have a bad color, it is well to have a regard for color in selecting the horse, for color enters into the value.

In breeding the model horse for the farm, we must understand at the outset that the study and up-keeping industry are the handmaids to successful breeding. Great care must be taken to learn the individual peculiarities of the sire and dam if one would breed with any hope of success. Our farmers have been, we regret to say, more than careless in this matter. Any old mare that was unfit for any service, disabled, broken down, was regarded good enough to breed from and the qualities of the sire and his inheritance were not of union impossible to be broken. This is possible alone for such an organization, by such an organization it is easy of accomplishment. It is intended that the society shall be conducted by the ablest and purest men, upon the best plans that thought and experience may suggest. All classes are interested in the accomplishment of these ends, upon the prosperity of the farmer depends the prosperity of all, and is therefore the duty and interest of all to promote the growth of agriculture and the comfort of its followers." The address was followed by the reading of letters from all parts of the country, and after a full and animated discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair (he to be one of the committee), to call a meeting in New York City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, for the organization of a national society, to be known as the American Society for the promotion of the horse, and a form of constitution and by-laws, and a form of charter that Congress will be requested to grant.

We believe that such a society if properly managed, may be productive of great good. A large and powerful society of practical farmers, can certainly do much toward bearing the path for progress in agriculture. To properly do this work and render it worthy of the name it assumes, the Society must be made up of earnest, thorough-going, hard-working persons who will be beneath their notice. It will be the treatment of these trees that I wish to describe. The seeds were planted in St. Louis for drying and thousands of dozens are daily going into its inevitable灭亡. The eggs are carefully examined by a light to ascertain whether good or not, and then are thrown into an immense receptacle, where they are broken, and by a centrifugal operation the white and yolk are separated from the shell very quickly. The liquid is then dried by heat, by pasteur process, and the dried article is left ready for sugar, and is put in barrels, and ready for transportation anywhere.

The ground selected for the nursery is a large establishment has recently been opened in St. Louis for drying and thousands of dozens are daily going into its inevitable灭亡. The eggs are carefully examined by a light to ascertain whether good or not, and then are thrown into an immense receptacle, where they are broken, and by a centrifugal operation the white and yolk are separated from the shell very quickly. The liquid is then dried by heat, by pasteur process, and the dried article is left ready for sugar, and is put in barrels, and ready for transportation anywhere.

Many farmers think that raising poultry and eggs for the market is small business, so small as to be beneath their notice. It will be well for all such to meditate the following figures: Over 20,000 carloads of live and dressed poultry are carried into New York city, and 25,000,000 dozen of eggs go to the same market. According to the best estimates the United States produces nine thousand millions of eggs annually.

France exports eggs yearly to the value of \$6,000,000. In Great Britain the demand for poultry and eggs exceeds the supply. Poultry raising is one of the great industries of the country and its importance increases every year.

Mice very often do great damage to fruit trees by gnawing on the bark when the lower part of the trunk is buried in snow, during the winter and early spring months.

We have known many valuable trees to be spoiled in this way, and it has been regarded as an easy matter to prevent it. The only part of the tree that needs protection is that below the snow as the little predators never appear above the surface.

An experienced orchardist says the best way to protect the tree is to wrap the lower part of the stems, from the ground up, with a fiber or twine with some material which either cannot or will not eat or gnaw; perhaps one of the cheapest materials for this purpose is tar paper, such as is used when staining buildings, and which may be found in almost any country village as well as in cities; it can be cut up into strips of three feet long and tied around the trees and then tied in place with strong twine. When this method cannot be used, another, obtained, strong broom straw or manure, may be used, by first coating one side with coal tar and then applying it as the first instance, keeping the tar on the outside. Bark peeled from other kinds of trees, will also serve, and may also be employed for this purpose, but tar paper is the most readily applied and removed.

A few hours' work this fall in protecting the trees against mice, may be the means of saving a large amount of work, which per unit quantity is at the rate of more than double our total consumption.

Foreign Demand for Wheat.

A letter appears in the London Times from Mr. Thomas Scott on the demand for wheat and the sources of supply. He thinks that England will require at least 17,000,000 qr. to supply her wants. France wants 8,000,000 qr.; Italy, 9,500,000 qr.; Belgium, Switzerland, China and the West Indies, 3,000,000 qr. each—totally 4,000,000 qr.; Austro-Hungary, Germany, Spain and Portugal, 1,000,000 qr. These show an aggregate want of 37,350,000 qr. The estimated surplus after repeated revision up to the beginning of this month, are set down as under:—United States and Canada, 24,000,000 qr.; Russia, 5,000,000 qr.; Turkey, Egypt, India, and Australia, 3,000,000 qr.; and Algeria, 300,000 qr.; together, 32,300,000 qr., which is 5,000,000 qr. less than is required for ordinary consumption. This circumstance, he says, more than any of which we have any record, shows clearly that the owners of wheat are in a favorable position for holding it. Three months ago the average price of home-grown wheat was under 40s per qr.; now it is 40s 7d in spite of the greatest importations during the last year. The wheat market, ranging from 40s to 40s 60s per qr., for which price, the average quantity is at the rate of more than double our total consumption.

There is no trouble whatever in breeding good, large fine, noble horses for our farms, which will do the work upon the farm and upon the road if we but follow a few simple rules. The large horse, with fine carriage and good road gait always commands a high price and a ready market. Every one admires and most every one desires to possess a handsome, stylish horse. There is no reason why the farmer should not have him and raise him for the market. He can be raised and with profit for the purchaser calls and gives the price asked. Remember that it is as easy to breed excellence as deficiency, and that a State that has had the immediate representations of royal old Messengers, American Eclipse, Lexington, Hambletonian, Flot, and Almont, the excellencies can be obtained.

Augusta, Maine, Saturday Morning, November 22, 1879.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Apple Culture.

In the FARMER of Nov. 8th, "B." of Augusta, has an account of an attempt to raise an orchard while proven to be failure, and asks "what more can I do?" "What have you done to have success?" "I have done for my orchard." The account of its treatment is very meager, and it is impossible to determine what was done. The author of the article, however, states that the nursery garden Baldwin's has produced them forty or fifty years.

The American Devon Record containing the names and pedigrees of all known pure bred Devons in the United States and Canada will be published early in January next. Entries for all Devons calved before January 1st, 1880, will be made without charge.

All present considered the scheme a feasible one, and enthusiastic speeches were made in its favor.

A committee of thirteen was appointed on organization, with power to add five members more from each State of the Union. The following are the members of the Committee: J. H. Reall, New York, chairman; Col. Wm. Crozier, Northport, L. I.; Prof. H. E. Alvord, Massachusetts; Lawson Valentine, New York; ex-Gov. E. H. Hyde, Connecticut; Col. J. B. Mead, Superintendent of Agricultural Affairs of Vermont; Dr. A. S. Heath, L. S.ardine, New York; James Noyes, New Haven; Ezra Whitman, Maryland; T. S. Gold, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and F. Hatchford, Stark, Conn.

Mr. J. H. Reall delivered an address explaining the object of the meeting in which he recited the history of the former national agricultural societies, three in number, the last of which succeeded to the efforts of civil war. The aim of the present movement, he said, is to form an association that will command the respect and confidence of the whole community, an organization free from secret methods and combinations.

The sole purpose is the advancement of agriculture, by a society based on truthful practices and clean cut principles, the improvement by natural means of the condition of all. It is not intended to supplant

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it must be used for hauling the manure and crops; it must draw the plow and harrow and haul the wood and be ready to perform on the Sabbath carriage duty.

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Every one admires and most every one desires to possess a handsome, stylish horse.

There is no reason why the farmer should not have him and raise him for the market.

He can be raised and with profit for the purchaser calls and gives the price asked.

Remember that it is as easy to breed excellence as deficiency, and that a State that has had the immediate representations of royal old Messengers, American Eclipse, Lexington, Hambletonian, Flot, and Almont, the excellencies can be obtained.

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The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Maine Farmer
Augusta, November 22, 1879.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. C. S. ATTS, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers to pay their bills, and do so before November and December. Mr. A. H. TAUBER will call upon our subscribers in Washington during the month of November.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.



A PROCLAMATION.

By the advice of the Executive Council, and in compliance with established usage, I appoint

Thursday, the Twenty-seventh Instant, To be observed by the people of this State as a day of Public Thanksgiving and rejoicing, for the manifold blessings which have been vouchsafed to us; and for the prompt and decided spirit of our people. No widespread pestilence has invaded our borders. Our harvests have been abundant; the rains and dew have fallen in fair proportion; the streams have been permitted to disturb our repose, and Health, Peace and Prosperity have been the common lot of all our people. For these and many other blessings, our people rejoice and are exceeding glad, and from all the Congregations of the land let songs of Praise and Thanksgiving be heard.

Given at the County Chamber, at Augusta, in this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-third.

ALONZO GARCETON,

By the Governor,

EDWARD H. GOV., Secretary of State.

To Our Friends.

Next week we shall issue number one of volume forty-eight, of the MAINE FARMER, with a new and complete typographic outfit. The proprietors and editors are determined to spare no expense, and omit no effort, to make the FARMER, the best agricultural and family paper in New England, and more useful and valuable to Maine readers, than any other paper of its class published in the country. All connected with this establishment will endeavor in every way to deserve a continuance of the generous support, which for nearly half a century, has been given to paper, and to entitle it to the increased regard and confidence of the people of Maine.

The departments devoted to farm and household economy, its digest of domestic and foreign news, its selection of useful and enterprising literary and miscellaneous reading, for old and young, will be carefully and conscientiously collected and arranged, to meet the needs and tastes of its readers, and the requirements of a first class agricultural family journal.

Special detailed market reports will be given, and the columns of the paper will be freely embellished with illustrative engravings of animals, fruit, plants, and other objects of interest to our readers.

The great expense we are incurring for the proposed improvements of the paper, renders it necessary for us to commence our new volume with as large a number of advance paying subscribers as possible.

We have many names upon our list, who are in arrears for the paper for one, two, three, and four years, some even for a longer period.

If our subscribers will but look over their yellow slips upon their paper and if found in debt, kindly send the amount due, while it may be a small matter to each subscriber, it will be a great aid to us, to the aggregated sum due amount to many thousands of dollars.

A little attention given to this matter, and will enable them to give their readers in every way, an improved and better paper.

An Oblisk in America.

The ancient Egyptians have always been and undoubtedly always will be the admirers of students of science, for fresh information is being constantly acquired as to their scientific knowledge. That they possessed great mechanical skill cannot be questioned; they were proficient in astronomy and chemistry, metallurgy, medicine and surgery, were by them understood and mastered. In the arts, architecture, sculpture, painting and the industrial arts were carried to a high degree of perfection. In weaving they have never been surpassed; their pottery was excellent, and their glass was slightly inferior to that of the Greeks. In the making of furniture and instruments of music, vessels of metal and other materials, arms and domestic implements they showed great taste and skill. The greatest ceremony practised and observed among them was the funeral ceremony, and they lavished their riches in costly monuments. About 1500 years before Christ the prosperity of Egypt at home and its power abroad reached its height. The art of this age is said by the historians to be the finest Egypt ever produced. About this time during the reign of Thothmosis III., among the many monuments built were two conspicuous obelisks—one commonly called "Cleopatra's Needle," and a later king These monuments it is said were brought to Alexandria from some ancient temple during the Roman rule. In a land where art was luxuriant and wealth untold, these monuments were special objects of wonder and admiration.

In 1801, at the termination of the campaign of England against Napoleon the British General, the Earl of Cavan, was left in command of that portion of the British forces which were ordered to remain in the country. Lord Cavan's attention was called to these monuments and a fallen obelisk which lay across the ground close to Cleopatra's Needle. He conceived the idea of obtaining a grant of the fallen monolith for the purpose of conveying it to London, to be erected there. The Statutes plainly read, "English turpits 50 pounds; Ruta baggs 60 pounds." We do not appreciate the difference which the Statutes make in the legal weight of a bushel of the two varieties of turpits, but there can be no question as to what the law is. In a recent item we gave as the legal weight of a bushel of beans, 64 pounds, without recalling the law of 1878 which makes it 63. The law of 1878 is now in force.

Mr. J. W. THOMPSON, for many years the gentlemanly and popular clerk at the Auguste House in this city, has leased the same house, at St. Mary's, Georgia, opposite the Falls, and a well known engineer, offered to undertake the work of removal, the whole expense being assumed by Professor Erasmus Wilson, and it is to Mr. Wilson's generosity and public spirit that England is indebted for the ownership of this famous monument. It was removed in 1877; it is one of the most conspicuous and interesting monuments of the British empire.

A citizen of New York City, of large wealth and public spirit, liberally undertook to defray the expenses up to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars,

to secure the great Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, and bring and erect this great historical monument in some fitting public place in New York City. Negotiations, soon after the successful landing of the obelisk in London, commenced under the auspices of the Department of State and the Khedive of Egypt which resulted in securing this monument for New York City. All the machinery necessary for transporting the obelisk had been designed and constructed in this country under the direct supervision and upon the plans of Lieutenant Commander Gorringe of the Navy and Mr. Charles Roebling, one of the engineers and builders of the great suspension bridge now being constructed across the East River from New York to Brooklyn. The machinery was all manufactured at Mr. Roebling's works in Trenton, New Jersey and shipped early in October to Alexandria. The successful removal of this obelisk will be a grand triumph to American skill and ingenuity. It must be lowered from its base, moved to the shore, placed in the hold of a vessel, and brought over three thousand miles of the Atlantic before it touches our shores.

When we remember its weight and height we must admit that its removal will be a high tribute to the skill of the engineers who have undertaken the work.

The monument itself is said to be the most interesting of the obelisks of Egypt, for it was erected upon its original site under the greatest of Egyptian Pharaohs. Its inscriptions which have been deciphered upon the obelisk go back more than five centuries before Christ, to the history of the Holy Land, which was involved and conquered by Thothmosis III. The New York World which has taken great interest in this enterprise, whose efforts lead to the donation of the obelisk, necessary to secure this monument to us.

"The wealth which we may hope are loaned to us adorning the metropolis of the new world was given by Moses. It was an ancient monument, the significance of which had grown dim with the passing of time. The city is owned by Mr. Allen, J. Mandeville Hayes, Geo. E. Watts of this city and Captain Stephen B. Moody of Pittston who will contribute \$10,000. We learn from the Kennebec County Journal that on Friday evening Dr. and Mrs. Richter entered with their residence on Chestnut street the elderly ladies connected with the First Baptist Church, all of whom being members of that society. There were sixteen present and their average age 70 years, the oldest being 93 years, and the youngest 63. Their names are as follows: Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. H. Craig, Mrs. E. Craig, Miss C. W. Timkham, Mrs. Loveloy, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Spear, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Hamlen, Mrs. Chandler, Miss Thomas White, Messrs. Charles Field, Thomas G. Field, Charles Pratt and L. M. Sherman start next week for the woods. They will work during the winter for Messrs. Bodwell & Allen of Hallowell on Holme Woods. Nine tons of mail matter left this city last Saturday evening on the Pullman train.

THE WAR ON LOTTERIES. Acting on complaints made by a special agent of the Post Office Department a large number of warrants have been issued by United States Commissioners, in New York City, for the arrest of dealers in lottery tickets. The custom start next week for the woods. They will work during the winter for Messrs. Bodwell & Allen of Hallowell on Holme Woods. Nine tons of mail matter left this city last Saturday evening on the Pullman train.

AN HUMANITARIAN WOMAN. An elderly lady recently died in Washington, D. C., who fifty years ago was the most famous woman in the United States, and had more influence on public affairs and the fortunes of parties and statesmen, than any woman ever had in this country before, or since. She was regarded as the most beautiful woman of her day at the capital, and the proud dames who ruled Washington's society at that period divided into hostile cliques in regard to the propriety of acknowledging her as their social equal. The daughter of William A. Nell, a tavern keeper, she first married Mr. Timberlake, a purser in the navy, who died at sea. Before this time the gossip of the capital had connected her name with General Eaton's, and was not revised until 1789 when President Washington, at the request of Congress, recommended a day of thanksgiving for the return of peace in 1784, the custom was allowed to fall into disuse, and was not revived until 1789 when President Washington, at the request of Congress, recommended a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the constitution. This inaugurated the custom of appointing the day by Presidential proclamation without any request or authority from Congress. From 1789 there was not another national observance of thanksgiving until 1795, when President Washington issued a proclamation urging the people to return to the Almighty for the suppression of the "Insurrection in Pennsylvania." In 1815 President Madison appointed a day of thanksgiving for the return of peace and the union of the American cause with Britain, calling upon the people to return thanks for the success of the Union cause, and since the return of peace it is regarded as the duty of the President to appoint one day of thanksgiving and prayer. With a general thanksgiving for the return of peace in 1784, the custom was allowed to fall into disuse, and was not revived until 1789 when President Washington, at the request of Congress, recommended a day of thanksgiving for the adoption of the constitution. This inaugurated the custom of appointing the day by Presidential proclamation without any request or authority from Congress. From 1789 there was not another national observance of thanksgiving until 1795, when President Washington issued a proclamation urging the people to return to the Almighty for the suppression of the "Insurrection in Pennsylvania." 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